

Our circulation is rapidly increasing, which renders the Press one of the best advertising mediums in the State. We hope our friends will send in their advertisements. See our terms, on first page.

OUR AGENTS.
S. E. Smith, Jr., Louisville, Ky.
J. H. Duncan, Paducah, Ky.
J. S. Pettigrew & Co., Park Row, New York.
J. S. Pettigrew, Frankfort, Ky.
J. S. Pettigrew, Bowling Green, Ky.
J. S. Pettigrew, Nashville, Tenn.
J. S. Pettigrew, Chattanooga, Tenn.
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J. S. Pettigrew, St. Louis, Mo.
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J. S. Pettigrew, Boston, Mass.
J. S. Pettigrew, New York, N. Y.

WEBSTER OR WORCESTER.

To the party getting up a Club of fifty subscribers to the WEEKLY PRESS, we will, on receipt of the hundred dollars, (the club rate), present a copy of Webster's (or Worcester's) Unabridged Pictorial Dictionary.

For Afternoon Telegraph, River News, steamboat advertisements, etc., see fourth page.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—The dead body of a man named Patrick Welsh, was found yesterday morning about seven o'clock, lying at the bottom of a stairway leading to apartments occupied by his family in the second story of a building on Second street, between Washington and Water. When the fire bells rang, about one o'clock, he got up and went out, and was not seen again by his family till found at the foot of the stairs, dead. It is supposed he returned between four and five o'clock, and in making his way up the stairs, slipped and fell, causing injuries from which he died almost immediately. The bruises on the body go to confirm this belief. An inquest was held by Coroner Gill, and a verdict rendered in accordance with what is here stated. He leaves a wife and a child.

GUERRILLA OPERATIONS AT OWENSBORO. The Evansville Journal, of Tuesday, learns from gentlemen direct from Owensboro that eighty guerrilla thieves, under the infamous and notorious Davidson and Colter, entered that place on Saturday and levied a forced contribution of \$400.

Rebel sympathizers endeavored to raise the money, but failed, when the thieves soundly broke into stores and helped themselves to the amount of \$2,000 to \$2,500 worth of goods.

We hope and believe this state of things will come to a perfect and perpetual end in the capture and destruction of the prowling gangs of thieves who now infest that region.

At a called meeting of the citizens of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards, for the purpose of organizing and appointing Committees to collect money, and to correct the enrollment of the said wards, and to fill the quota by volunteering, Esq. Geo. F. Barth was appointed to the chair, and Mr. Phil. T. German Secretary. The following Committee was appointed for the drafting of a Constitution and By-Laws for the organization of a Draft Club:

First Ward—John Ehrmann.
Second Ward—Henry Klupp.
Third Ward—Phil Schilling, Christian Golling.
Fourth Ward—Jacob Pfaltzer.

CIRCUIT COURT.—In the Circuit Court, yesterday, the case of Hampton Prentice, Jas. Thompson, Martha Bodine and Sally Watson, charged with the murder of Caspar Schroeder, on the 19th of July last, in an alley between Second and Third street, near the river, came up. Martha Bodine was discharged on a nolle prosequi. It was decided to give Sally Watson and the two men separate trials, and the trial of the former was postponed until to-day. Prentice and Thompson were tried but the verdict has not yet been announced. The jury retired for a short time, and returned and asked for instructions. Judge Muir explained to them the difference between murder and manslaughter. They returned to the Court room again with a verdict only in the case of one of the prisoners, and were again sent back.

The cases of the following named persons are set for trial to-morrow: John Boice, grand larceny; Sally Watson, murder; Anna and Mary Bly, murder; Thomas Kinkade, manslaughter; R. Green, stabbing.

POLICE COURT.—Wednesday, Jan. 11.—Charles F. Thompson and Wm. C. Perkins, drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Continued.

Silas Brown, drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and carrying concealed a deadly weapon. Fined \$200 and \$200 security for good behavior for six months.

Thos. McGuire, stealing a pair of pants from the Galt House during the fire. Continued.

Peter Lust, stealing pistols, &c., from same place. Continued.

John Keenan, stealing pillows and shirts from the Galt House. Continued.

Timothy Hunt, stealing clothing. Bail in \$200 for six months.

Peter Smith, stealing a box of tobacco. Bail in \$200 to answer.

Kate Griffin and Mary Shaw, stealing bedclothing from the Galt House during the fire. Continued.

Christ Higgins, stealing a broad-axe at the fire. \$200 to appear.

John Weber, stealing a can of fruit, razor, &c., at the Galt House. Continued.

George Turner, stealing four bottles wine and a silver spoon. Continued.

Mike O'Brien, stealing wine and other articles. Continued.

A negro named Hansford, stealing a lot of cigars at the fire. Continued.

Daniel J. Meisner, stealing clothing from the Galt House during the fire. Continued.

Thos. J. Wilson, same offense. Continued.

James Pope, same offense. Continued.

Patrick Doyle, same offense. Continued.

Michael Sheehan, same offense. Continued.

Burning of Galt House.

BUILDING ENTIRELY DESTROYED.

Several Persons Perished in the Flames.

The destruction of the Galt House by fire yesterday morning was complete. Only the black walls and ruins of what was once the finest hotel in the West now remain. The fire originated in the north-west corner of the building, but just where or how is not known. The fire had got such headway before it was discovered that any effort to suppress it by those in the building would have been entirely useless. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, sweeping furiously through the corridors and rooms of the building.

The efforts of the Fire Department did little to stay the devouring element. The whole rear part of the building was enveloped by the flames before the engines could get to work rightly. And the firemen here experienced a difficulty, as at all large fires in this city, of a lack of an abundant supply of water.

The fire was communicated to the building adjoining on the north side, which was also completely burned out. It was occupied by several parties. T. J. Martin & Co. had four hundred barrels of whisky in the building which was destroyed. O. W. Thomas & Co. had a lot of lumber, sugar and molasses stored in the building, which was also destroyed. Andrew Buchanan is also a loser to a considerable extent, by the burning of this building.

The Galt House was owned by a stock company, called the Galt House Company. The building was insured for \$100,000. The lessees of the house, Throckmorton & Anderson, had their furniture and stock insured for \$50,000. Their loss, it is thought, will be small. The actual loss by the fire is variously estimated at from \$500,000 to \$700,000. It is impossible now, however, to make anything like a correct estimate of the actual loss.

Gill & Mullin, who occupied the room in the corner of the Galt House, as a clothing store, estimate their loss at from \$3000 to \$4000—principally by petty thieves, who were on hand in strong force. A great many of them were arrested and taken to jail.

Most of the boarders and guests of the house lost their baggage.

It is thought by many that the fire originated in or near the elevator, which is worked by steam. It is also believed by very many that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

There were many painful rumors current yesterday morning of persons having perished in the flames. It seemed quite probable that persons had thus terribly perished, as the house was full of strangers and the flames spread so rapidly that but little time was given to arouse the sleepers. These rumors were reduced to a dreadful certainty about four o'clock in the afternoon, by the discovery of the charred remains of a human being in the ruins of the building. They were discovered by a black man who was working among the brick and debris of the burnt building.

Nothing but the head and upper part of the thorax, or breast, and right shoulder remained. These were taken by Mr. T. T. Taylor to the office of Dr. Cummins's. Second street, between Market and Jefferson, who examined them and pronounced them the remains of a human being. It is thought that they are the remains of a man named Mills, who was seen in the water-closet of the house after twelve o'clock, in a stupor condition from drinking. They can be seen at the office of Dr. Cummins's.

There is another man missing, named W. T. Hanna, of Shelby county, Kentucky, who was stopping at the house, and has not been seen or heard of since the fire. He was in company with Mr. Bird, who retired in room No. 155. The latter gentleman made his way out of the room and down stairs, though almost suffocated by the smoke. The bell of 155 was rung after communication by the stairs was wholly cut off by the fire. There were five beds in the room. It is supposed Hanna perished in the flames. It is not improbable that others suffered the same dreadful fate.

A number escaped through the windows of their bed rooms, by means of the fire ladders, and others not so high up by tying bed clothes together and suspending them out of the windows, and descending to the ground by that means. A man, from a window in the third story of the building, when he seemed to be surrounded by the flames, cried out for help. The firemen, with all possible haste, put up a ladder, upon which he descended to the ground in safety, only being scorched some little. A minute longer and he would have had to leap. The fire could be seen spreading in his room, and in a very brief time after he left the window it broke through it.

The burning of the Galt House is a fearful chapter in the history of our city, and will be long remembered.

We have learned, since writing the above, that Thomas & Co. had their stock of sugar, molasses and lard in the warehouse insured for \$17,000, and Andrew Buchanan \$18,000 insurance on what he lost. Brandeis & Crawford had a lot of wheat stored in the building, on which there was an insurance of \$5,000.

JAKE SLY AND THREE OF HIS MEN EXECUTED.

—On Saturday last a Federal scout, sent out from Clarksville, Tenn., captured south of the Cumberland River the notorious guerrilla Jake Sly and four of his men. Sly has long been a terror to the country, and the latter years of his life have been a black record of crime and infamy. The Federal soldiers executed the desperado and three of his men on the spot, in retaliation for the murder of Union prisoners. The fourth man was brought into Clarksville as a prisoner.

To the PEOPLE OF THE FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT—PUBLIC MEETING.

—There will be a meeting at Turner Hall on Saturday evening of the citizens of the First Senatorial District, to give public expression to their feelings on the action of the Senator, James Harrison, in voting for James Guthrie for U. S. Senator, contrary to the instructions of his constituents, and to the sentiment of a large majority of the people whom he was elected to represent. Let there be a large turn out. Good speakers will be present.

WANTED.—A good steady boy to work in our job office. Inquire at C. V. & Co.'s book store, 431 Main street.

TOOK THE AMNESTY OATH.—Patrick Toy and James Rodgers, deserters from the rebel army, yesterday took the amnesty oath and were released. They were members of company D, 2d Mississippi rebel cavalry.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Election of James Guthrie to the U. S. Senate.

Ordinance of Emancipation Passed in Missouri.

Debate on the Reciprocity Treaty in the U. S. Senate.

Formidable Hostile Indian Movement.

Hood's Army at Corinth, Miss.

English Views of Gen. Dix's Order

Message of Governor Parker, of New Jersey.

TRENTON, Jan. 11.—The message of Gov. Parker, received today, says that the State is out of debt; that the State claims for its advances to the United States a balance of \$940,637. The Governor thinks there would be much to be gained by the one million eight hundred thousand voters in the loyal States, who expressed their dissent from the policy of the national administration, generally, and more especially from that which could oppose the policy of the administration and still be friends of the Government and steadfast supporters of the Union.

He thinks that the mode of reconstruction by title of the people in very small parts of some States in rebellion, and election for President of the United States in them an act of great injustice to the loyal States, destroying that equality of representation in the electoral college and Congress, which is the foundation of republican government. This is argued at length.

He argues that War is a calamity which brings a train of evils and a crushing weight of debt. He thinks the war ought to end whenever the rebels lay down their arms and return to the Union. Subjugation and conquest only lead to endless war. We should not only seek to end the war, but also to conciliate and win back the rebel masses over whom it exercises a despotism.

The Governor thinks the condition of the rebel army is such as to warrant peace on the basis he suggests. Sudden and forcible emancipation, he says, will produce great misery. It should be gradual, and with the consent of the people where it exists, to be a blessing. Whatever differences of opinion exist among us, we should all be united in a determination to maintain the Union of the States.

Missouri Convention—Ordinance of Emancipation Passed.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—The State Convention, in Convention assembled, today adopted an ordinance of emancipation, by a vote of sixty-four to four.

Be it ordained by the people of the State of Missouri, in Convention assembled, That hereafter in this State there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime whereof the party convicted shall have been adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction to be a person held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free.

Formidable Indian Movement on Republican River.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—Dispatches from the West say the Indians at last accounted for by Republican river, moving southward. Troops were concentrating for the advance.

Ordered Arrest of Colonel Chivington.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The Herald's Washington special says: Orders have been telegraphed to Denver for the arrest of Colonel Chivington for the slaughter of Indians.

An order has been issued for the property taken from the Indians, together with the remnant who escaped slaughter, and have been taken care of at Government expense till disposition be made concerning them.

Thanks to Sherman and his Officers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The President has approved a joint resolution tending to the thanks of Congress to General Sherman, W. T. Sherman and officers and men of his command for their gallant conduct in the late march through Georgia.

Election of Fessenden to the U. S. Senate.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 11.—The Hon. W. Fessenden was elected Senator to-day for six years, from the 4th of March next. In the Senate Mr. Fessenden voted for the Union in the House 10, to 23 for Hon. W. P. Hall, Democrat.

American Securities Abroad.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Satterthwait & Co. report on the 28th American securities advanced to 44 for 5-20's, closing at 44 1/4 at 1 C. and Erie show an advance of one dollar per share.

Gold in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Gold stagnant and prices weak. Some operators profess to have information of movements that by to-morrow will put it up and down 10 per cent. The prices offered were 22 1/2, falling to 22 1/4, and afterwards rising to 22 3/4.

St. Alban's Raiders Trial Postponed.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—St. Alban's raiders to-day got another postponement for three days to get further evidence from Richardson.

Hood's Army at Corinth.

told that Canada had altered the tariff so as to make it burdensome to our commerce. Rates had not risen more than two per cent, and in the last year they had decreased only one half per cent, larger than in 1850. The statement that there had been unfair advantage taken in the way of duties was therefore a mistake. In 1854 the exports to Canada were 7,000,000; in 1855 25,000,000; in 1856 22,000,000, and in 1857 25,000,000. Imports had increased from 490,000 to 20,000,000. Mr. Hale was sorry the Senate was about to act so soon on this matter.

The chairman of the committee from New York had taken the matter under consideration, and he would report on it. He understood that the Chamber of Commerce of Chicago was adverse to repeal the treaty. He thought we ought not to strike at our commerce, and he would do it. He would not strike at the commerce of the United States, but he would strike at the commerce of the world. He would not strike at the commerce of the United States, but he would strike at the commerce of the world. He would not strike at the commerce of the United States, but he would strike at the commerce of the world.

Suppose it is that the repeal of the treaty would impoverish Canada, he did not believe it would be wise to do so. We ought to wish our neighbors rich, prosperous and happy, and to do so we must trade with them, and they must trade with us.

Mr. Sumner said the Reciprocity Treaty has a beautiful name. It suggests at once equality, exchange and security, and it is a name which is well calculated to attract the attention of the people of the United States. If, however, it shall appear that while organizing exchange, it forgets the rights of the people, it will not be long before it will be rejected.

There must be a modification in conformity with its principles. I mean to be brief, but I hope, though brief, to make a few points on the subject. The treaty may be seen under four different heads. It concerns the fisheries, navigation of the St. Lawrence and British possessions and revenue. To the United States it is a source of anxiety through our history. Even from the beginning, and for several years previous to the Reciprocity Treaty, we had been in a state of trouble, verging at times to positive outbreaks, which were followed by entire tranquility which had been for a moment disturbed.

This is a plain advantage, which can not be denied; but so far as I have been able to examine, I do not find any further evidence of the leading articles of trade. The supplies of the United States are not nominal. Stocks firm at the Petroleum Board.

There is much excitement over the discovery of the petroleum in the oil fields of the Hudson river. Low prices still continue with paper dealers; sales to date at 19 1/2. A meeting of tobacco merchants was held to-day to organize a tobacco exchange, and the interest in leaf and manufacture.

Rebel View of the Burbridge Expedition. NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The Richmond Whig's special account of Burbridge's raid says that it is impossible for Breckinridge to defend his lines with his present command, and demands his reinforcements. It says that when Gillen commenced preparations for a movement from Knoxville and Burbridge appeared at Bean's Station, Breckinridge fled to the north, and was evacuating East Tennessee and wished to cover the movement of our stores into Kentucky. Rebel scouts and citizens confirmed the report, and it was fully believed by Vaughan and Breckinridge.

The movements of our forces completely deceived the rebels, till too late for them to make any resistance. The details of the movements of Vaughan and Breckinridge till the raid was ended; says the enemy moved with all the rapidity with which he was enabled. The whole raid was taken by surprise. When he came to Bristol he captured the telegraph operator, and forced him to give calls for different offices along the route. He telegraphed to General Canby, and obtained the information he desired.

His advance on Abingdon and Glide and take some time to be repaired. The enemy demolished the machinery and building at the salt works and dropped the railroad iron in wells which can not be picked up. The largest portion of the negroes who were there making salt were captured and taken off.

The London Papers on the Order of Gen. Dix.

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The London Post thinks the magnitude of the Canadian Government in order for the arrest of the raiders is substantial testimony to its own good faith and will have a reassuring effect in Washington and New York.

The Times points out that United States gave notice in October of its intention to increase its armaments, and that it is therefore to be able before the opening of the St. Lawrence to have as many war ships on the lakes as it can buy or construct. In the meantime the British Government will find itself obliged to oppose the U. S. fleet with only one vessel to oppose the U. S. fleet.

Foreign News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—France.—Bourse firm. Rentes 65 1/2. Austria.—The reductions in the armies are to be effected on a grand scale in Austria and Italy. The Italian reduction will be 50,000 men.

The London Times publishes a letter from Lord W. Russell in response to Mr. Seward's refusal to receive the Liverpool fund. Wharfedale quotes Northern papers to disprove Seward's statement that prisoners are suffering unusually from privations. He denies that funds were mainly contributed by those trading with the South, and says the movement was almost entirely carried out by Southern India and England, and says that refusal will not practically effect the distribution of funds.

The letter of Mr. Adams, communicating Mr. Seward's refusal, is published in brief. Mr. Adams expresses regret that he has to close the correspondence. The Times contrasts frank and temperate language to President Lincoln in his message, with the proclamation of General Dix and the resolutions offered in the Senate by Mr. Chandler.

It says, in Congress we are charged with complicity in assassination and pillage, while the military commander threatens our territory with invasion; but the Chief of the Republic does justice to both Canada and England.

Blockade Runners at Havana.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The steamer Columbia, from Havana on the 7th, has arrived. The Confederate steamer Cooper had left for Nassau, flying the Confederate flag. The blockade runner Lena and Maria had arrived from Galveston with cotton. The loss of the rebel steamer R. E. Lee is confirmed. Six were drowned.

Gallagher's Evening Board.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The stock market this evening was strong. Gold active at 21 1/2; at the board 21 3/4. New York Central 11 1/2, Erie 3 1/4, Michigan Southern 12 1/2, Illinois Central 12 1/2, Pittsburgh 9 1/4, Cleveland and Toledo 10 1/2, Rock Island 10 1/2, Northwestern 38, Fort Wayne 90, Ohio and Mississippi 32 1/2, Cumberland 44, Quicksilver 98.

Loss of a Blockade Runner.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The Tribune's Savannah letter says that the steamer Davis, which was captured some time ago on her way from Matamoros to New Orleans, and ran into Galveston, ran the blockade.

Rebel Attack on the Picket Line of the Army of Potomac. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 9.—The rebels made another attack on our picket line this morning just before day and captured a few prisoners on the right of the 2d Division 6th Corps. The morning was very dark and the attacking party approached cautiously behind abatis built near the line of the pickets before they were aware of their coming.

The men fired their pieces and ran back towards the reserve, but the rebels were so close to them, and being dressed in our uniforms, they could not be distinguished from our own men, and consequently they were not fired upon as they otherwise would have been. The rebels then retreated, and our men followed them.

The object of the rebels seemed to be to obtain food and clothing, as they at once demanded knapsacks and blankets of our men, a few of which they got. Men go on picket duty for twenty-four hours only, carrying one day's rations with them, but taking no knapsacks or blankets, and therefore the rebels only succeeded in getting a few haversacks, food and clothing.

On other portions of the line all is quiet. Weather changed from very cold to rain.

Election of Mass. U. S. Senator Postponed.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—The Massachusetts State Senate has postponed the election of Senator, in place of Wilson until the 2d Tuesday in February.

Supreme Court Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Supreme Court has before it the case of F. M. Coleman, appellant, vs. Hudson river bridge Co. at Albany.

Special to Western Press.

January 12-3 A. M.

Financial Matters in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Share market dull. The Stock Exchange this morning was generally steady. The excitement on the market. Governments stronger, and the list of consols, 10-15. Bet. demand for Railroad bonds, 10-15. The decline in Mariposa continues; the price has fallen to 12. Miscellaneous. The list of consols, 10-15. The price of gold has been quiet during the day, with no rumors to effect. Favorable military and foreign news caused a fall of 3 per cent. Strong demand for money. Foreign Exchange only nominal. Stocks firm at the Petroleum Board.

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at Galveston, loaded with cotton. When off Brazos was lost in a gale. Most of her crew escaped on cotton bales and were picked up by an English ship.

Official in regard to the Shipment of Tobacco in Kentucky.

The following correspondence will be of interest to parties interested in the shipment of tobacco in this State.

LOUISVILLE, January 9, 1865. W. D. Gallagher, Surveyor of Customs, Louisville, Kentucky.

DEAR SIR: Please advise us if General Burbridge's General Order No. 1, dated Lexington, Ky., 7, 1865, relieves parties from obtaining permits in order to ship their tobacco to this place.

Very respectfully, (Signed) SPURR & Co.

